DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 139 263 FL 008 566

AUTHOR	Lew, Helene
TITLE	Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader. Level II. Student's Workbook.
INSTITUTION	San Francisco Unified School District, Calif. Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	76
NOTE	64p.; For related documents, see FL 008 561-567
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Bilingual Education; Cantonese; *Chinese; Elementary Education; Ideography; *Instructional Materials; *Language Instruction; Reading Materials; *Second Language Learning; *Workbooks; Writing; Writing Exercises
IDENTIFIERS	Elementary Secondary Education Act Title VII; ESEA Title VII

ABSTRACT

This workbook accompanies the "Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader." It contains a variety of exercises such as reading, translation, arranging words in order by number of strokes, changing from singular to plural, answering questions, copying, changing verbs to participle forms, and making statements negative or interrogative. Instructions for the writing of 160 Chinese characters are included. (CFM)

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ED139263

Level II

Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader

Student's Workbook

Helene Lew

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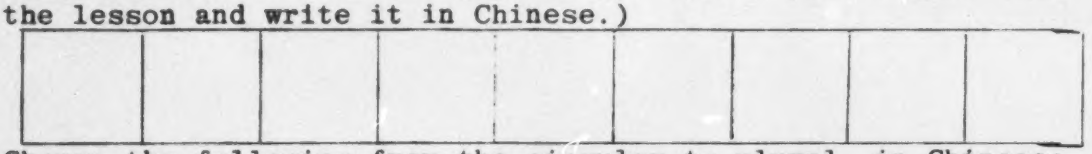
Exercise 1: 小字典

1. What do the students have to do today? (Find your answer from the lesson and write it in Chinese.)



2. Change the following from the singular to plural, in Chinese:

example: 我 → 我 們

小 朋 友 →

你 →

他 →

生 字 →

字 典 →

3. Translate into English:

字 典 _____

生 字 _____

查 出 _____

意 思 _____

自 己 _____

Exercise 2: 來 吃 粉

1. Copy the following sentence:

炒粉好味道，湯粉也好味道。

2. Arrange the following words in order by number of strokes:

來，吃，粉，快，是，買

3. Translate into English:

米 粉 _____

新 鮮 _____

味 道 _____

炒 粉 _____

湯 粉 _____

Exercise 3: Review I

1. **Read:**

小 朋 友
這 是 我 的 小 字 典
我 把 查 出 生 字 的 意 思
寫 到 我 這 個 小 字 典 內

2. **Copy the above:**

Exercise 4: 去 那 裏

1. The question "What about you? 你呢 ?" is used to stand for a question that has just been asked. Example:

"小 朋 友 ， 你 去 那 裏?"
"我 去 公 園 。 你 呢?"
你 呢 ? = 你 去 那 裏?

Find and write down the question that is the same as "你呢?" in each of the following:

1) "小 朋 友 ， 你 好 嗎?"
"好 ， 有 心 。 你 呢?"

你 呢? =

2) "小 朋 友 ， 你 有 什 麽?"
"我 有 橙 。 你 呢?"

你 呢? =

3) "小 朋 友 ， 你 做 什 麽?"
"我 查 生 字 。 你 呢?"

你 呢?

Exercise 4 (Cont.)

2. Translate into English:

那裏 _____

明天 _____

公園 _____

動物園 _____

一同 _____

今天 _____

Exercise 5: 天 氣 好

1. 太陽出來 is a statement describing an existing condition.

太陽出來了 also describes the same existing condition. However, the addition of the expression " 了 " shows that a change had just taken place a moment before.

Therefore, 太陽出來了 is actually the combination of two statements: 1. The sun is out now. 2. But it wasn't a while ago:

Now	A moment before
太陽出來。	太陽沒有出來。

Follow the above example. Write out the two statements that make up each of the following sentences.

	Now	A moment before
天氣好了→		
精神好了→		

2. Translate into English

天 氣 _____

太 陽 _____

晴 天 _____

精 神 _____

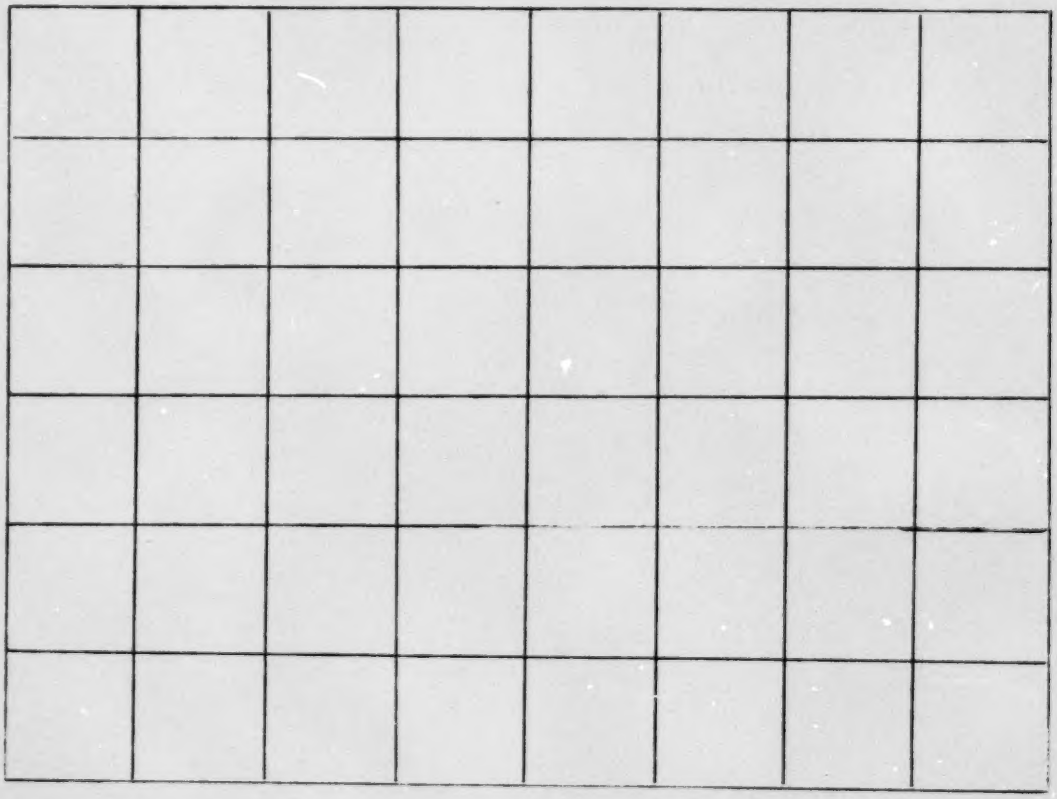
出 來 _____

Exercise 6: Review II

1. Read:

今天天氣好。
我們想出去晒太陽。
我來，你來，他也來。
來來來，大家精神好。
大家一同去公園玩吧。

2. Copy the above:



Exercise 7: 小 狗 的 希 望

1. What does the dog want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

2. What does mother want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

3. What does big brother want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

4. Translate into English

希 望 _____

牛 肉 _____

好 食 _____

想 食 _____

5. Arrange the following in order of the number of strokes:

小，不，肉，狗，希，食

Exercise 8: 看電影

1. What did the friends decide to do? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Do you like movies? (Answer in Chinese)

3. Translate into Chinese:

movies

tomorrow

what

decision

want to go

want to go see

Exercise 9: Review III

1. **Read:**

我們明天做什麼好呢?
來來來。
我們大家一同來決定。
決定去公園玩同
晒太陽好嗎?

2. **Copy the above:**

Exercise 10: 去羅省

1. Have students learn to write the name of another city, e. g. Sacramento. The official translation of Sacramento is:

   沙加緬度 . However, common usage in San Francisco Chinatown area is : 二埠 .

   Choose one of the above to introduce to students, or if students are able, introduce both to them.

   Substitute Sacramento for Los Angeles in lesson:

   去 [ ]

   我們今次怎樣去 [ ] ?

   我還沒有坐過火車去。

   今次坐火車去 [ ] 好嗎?

   好的, 我們去買火車票吧.

2. Translate into Chinese

   Los Angeles [ ]

   this time [ ]

   how [ ]

   train [ ]

   now [ ]

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Exercise 10 (Cont.)

3. Add the expression 過 after the verb in each of the following to change the verb to a participle form.

example: 吃米粉→ 我吃過米粉.

去羅省→

坐火車→

食焗牛肉→

4. Add the expression 還沒有 before the verb phrase to make them negative statements.

example: 我吃過米粉.→ 我還沒有吃過米粉.

我去過羅省→

我坐過火車→

我食過焗牛肉→

Exercise 11 : 小花的生日

1. Whose birthday is today? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Translate into Chinese:

birthday

birthday party

welcome

thank you

to join

3. Use of 歡迎. Translate:

歡迎到羅省。

歡迎到來看電影。

Exercise 11 (Cont.)

歡迎和我們一同玩

歡迎到來食焗牛肉

歡迎和我們一同去公園

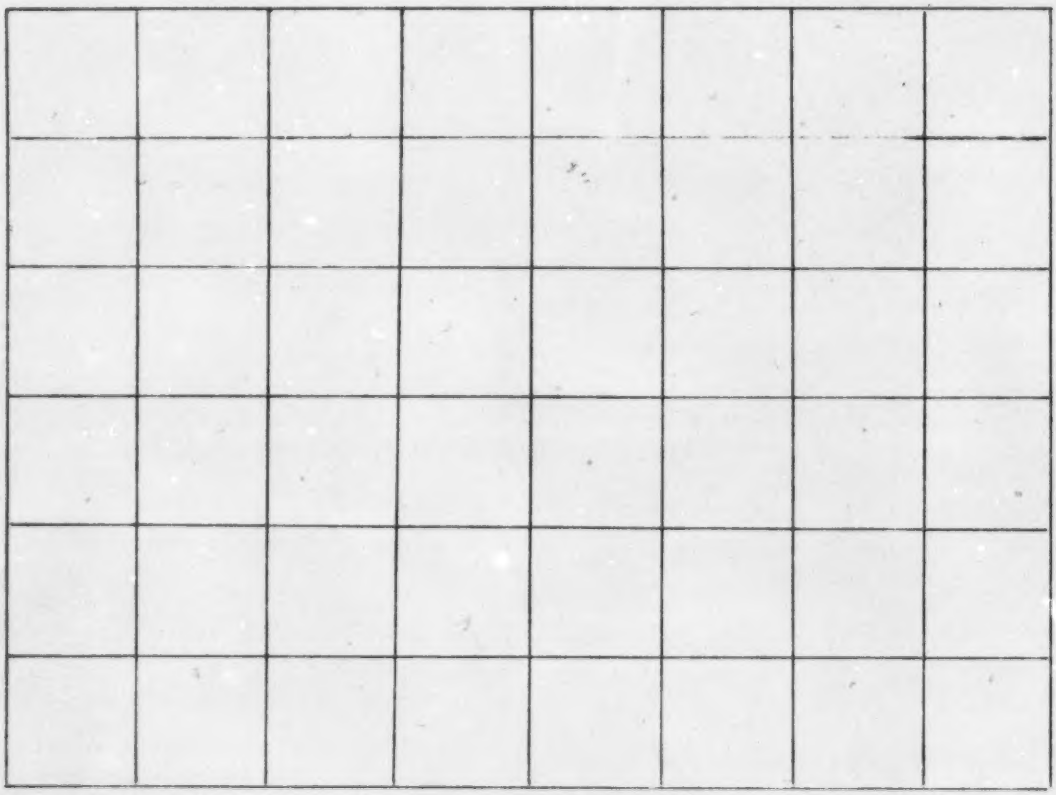
歡迎到來吃米粉

Exercise 12: Review IV

1. **Read:**

你是不是想和我們一同去羅省？我們明天一早就坐火車去。你現在快去買火車票吧。

2. **Copy the above:**



Exercise 13: 探 小 明

1. How is Siu Ming feeling today? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Where is he? (Answer in Chinese)

3. What did his friends bring him? (Answer in Chinese)

4. Translate into Chinese:

not feeling well

visit

inquire after

stay at home

everywhere

full

5. Use of the expression: 在 at, in, or on.

example: at home 在 家

at the park

at the zoo

in the room 在 房

in Los Angeles

in front

in back

in Sacramento

on top 在 上 面

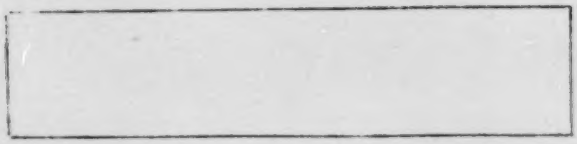
on the bottom

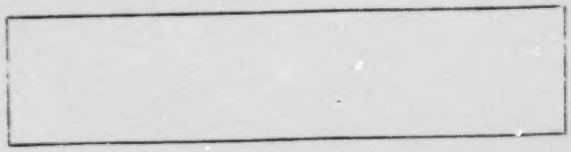
6. Change the above to the negative by adding the expression: 不.

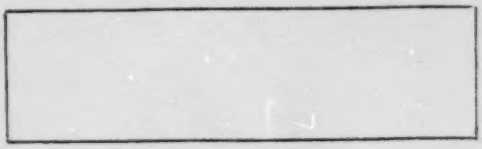
example: 在 家 → 不 在 家

在 公 園 →

Exercise 13 (Cont.)

在動物園 → 

在 房 → 

在羅省 → 

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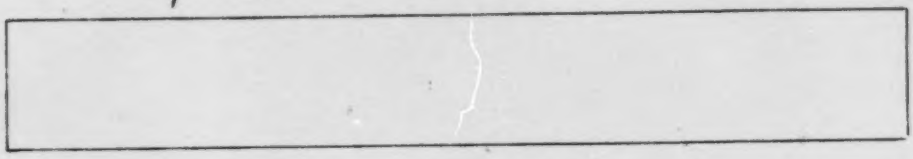
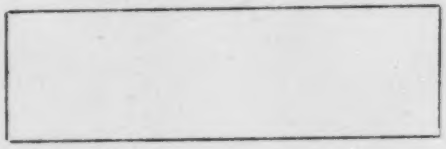
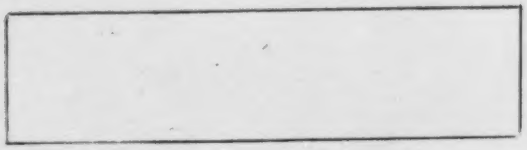
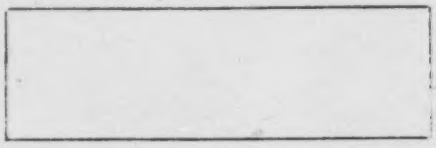
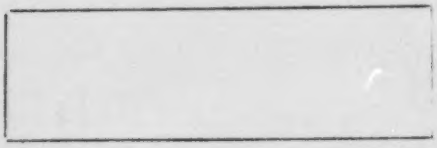
→ 

在 前 面 → 

在 後 面 → 

在 上 面 → 

在 下 面 → 

Exercise 14: 誰 人 在 上 面

1. What was making that noise? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Find the Chinese word(s) in the lesson to agree with the following:

wind

who

upstairs

the cause (the reason)

walking back and forth

blow (wind)

a rustling sound

go and see

3. Two ways of changing a statement into a questiOn: 1) substitute "who" for the subject, and 2) inserting the expression "is that right (isn't it)" before the verb.

Exercise 14 (Cont.)

example: 我 們 去 探 小 明.

1) 誰 人 去 探 小 明?

2) 我 們 是 不 是 去 探 小 明?

小 朋 友 要 查 生 字.

1)

2)

我 們 去 買 火 車 票.

1)

2)

他 們 去 看 電 影.

1)

2)

Exercise 14 (Cont.)

哥 哥 想 食 炒 牛 肉.

1)

2)

大 家 買 米 粉 食.

1)

2)

小 明 不 舒 服.

1)

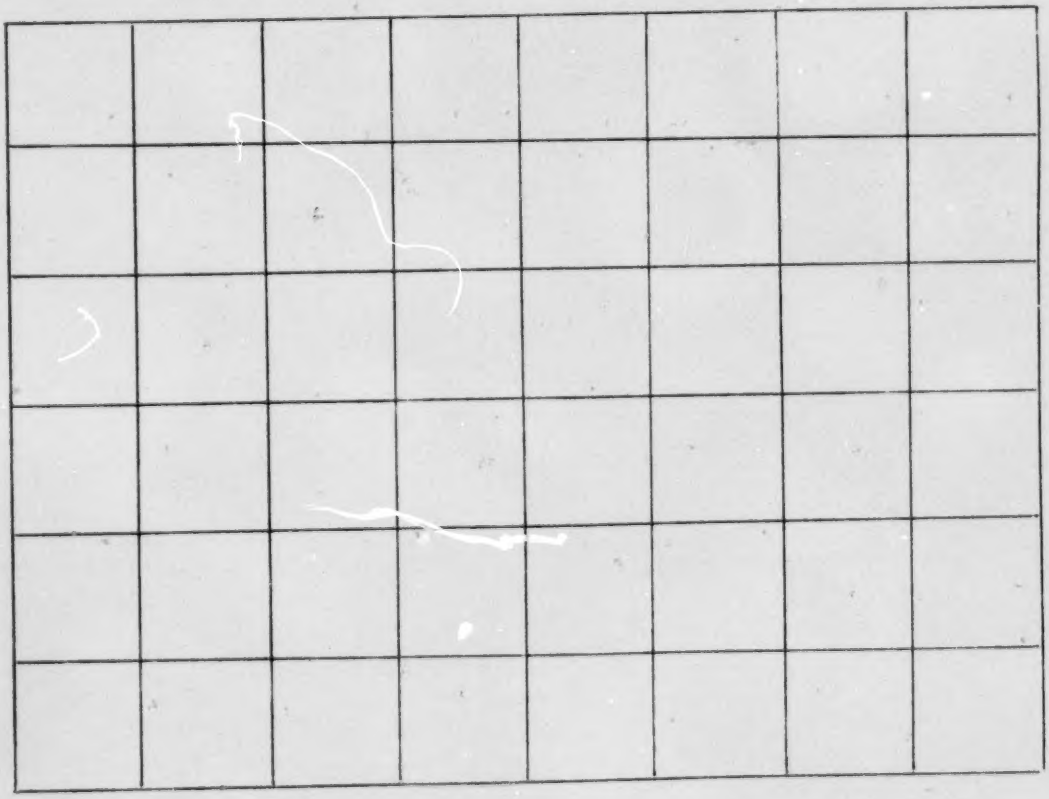
2)

Exercise 15 : Review V

1. **Read:**

沙 沙 沙，沙 沙 沙。誰 人
在 房 裏 面 走 來 走 去？
你 和 我 一 同 去 看 看
好 嗎？沙 沙 沙，沙 沙 沙。
你 來 看，原 來 是 小 狗
和 小 花 在 房 裏 玩。

2. **Copy the above:**



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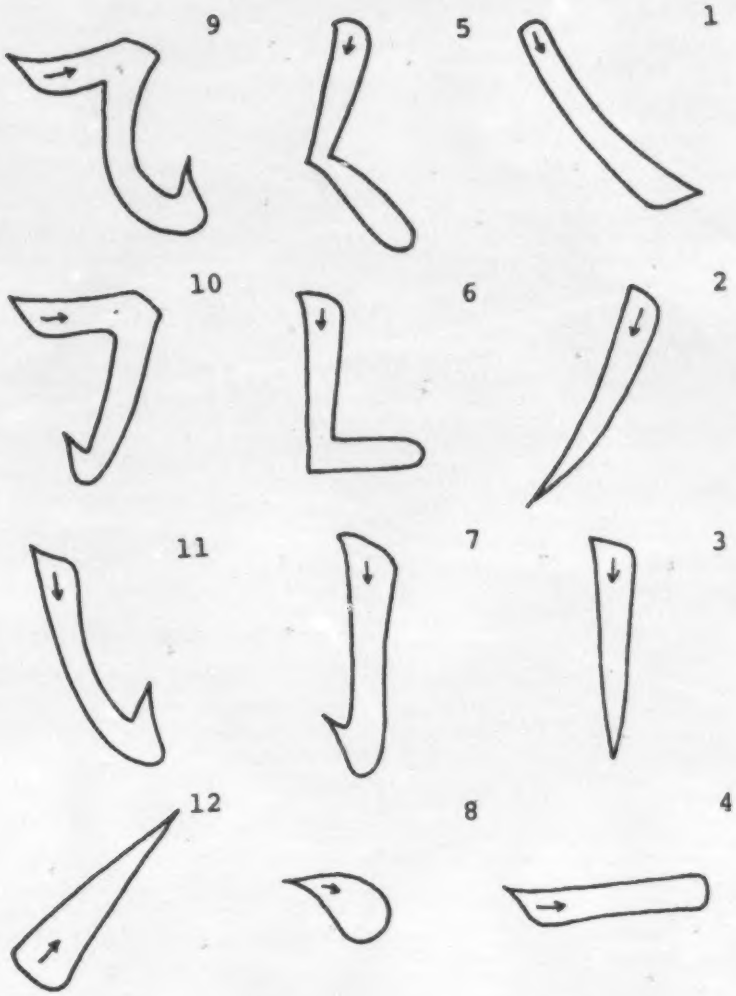

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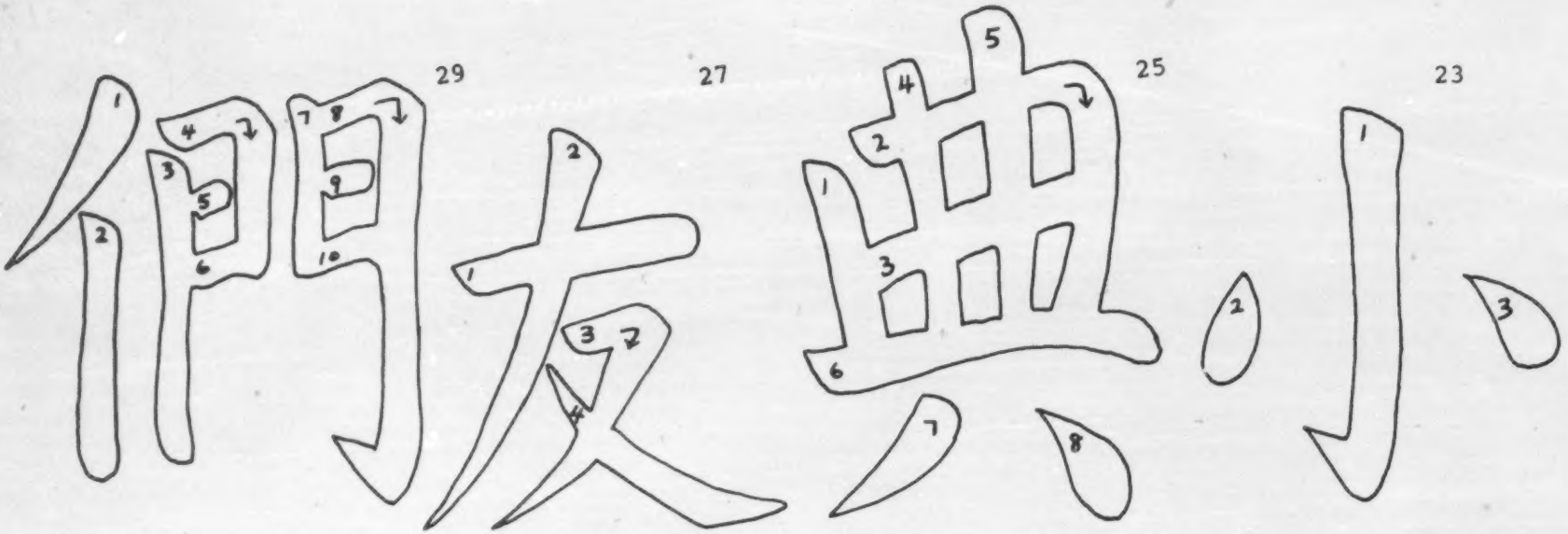
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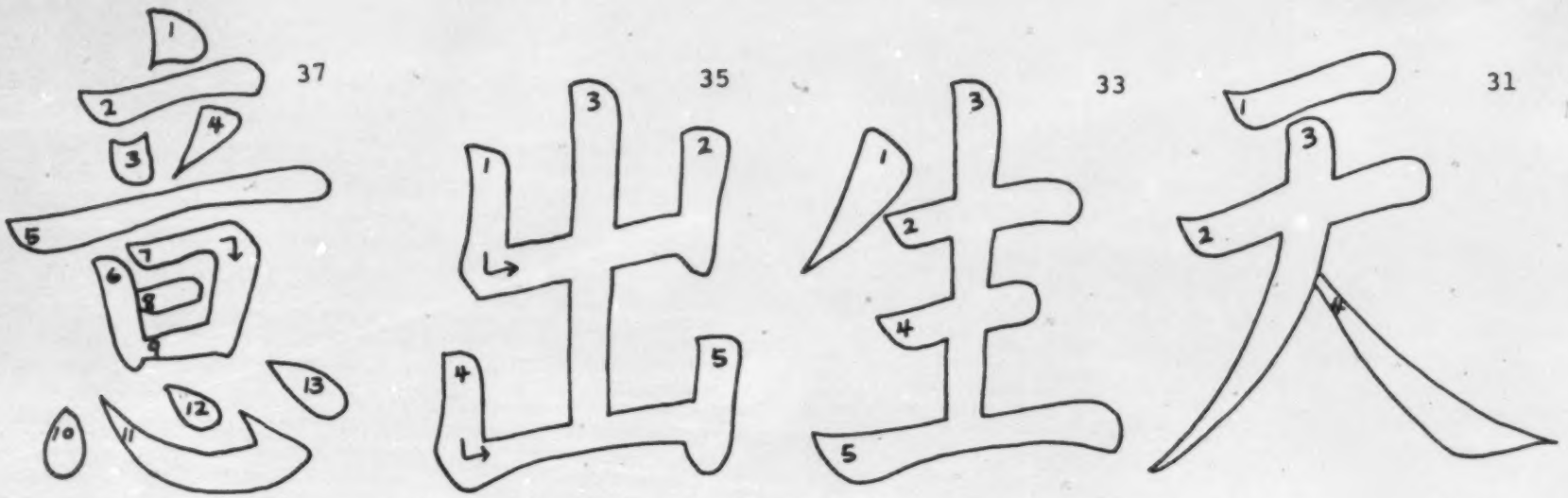
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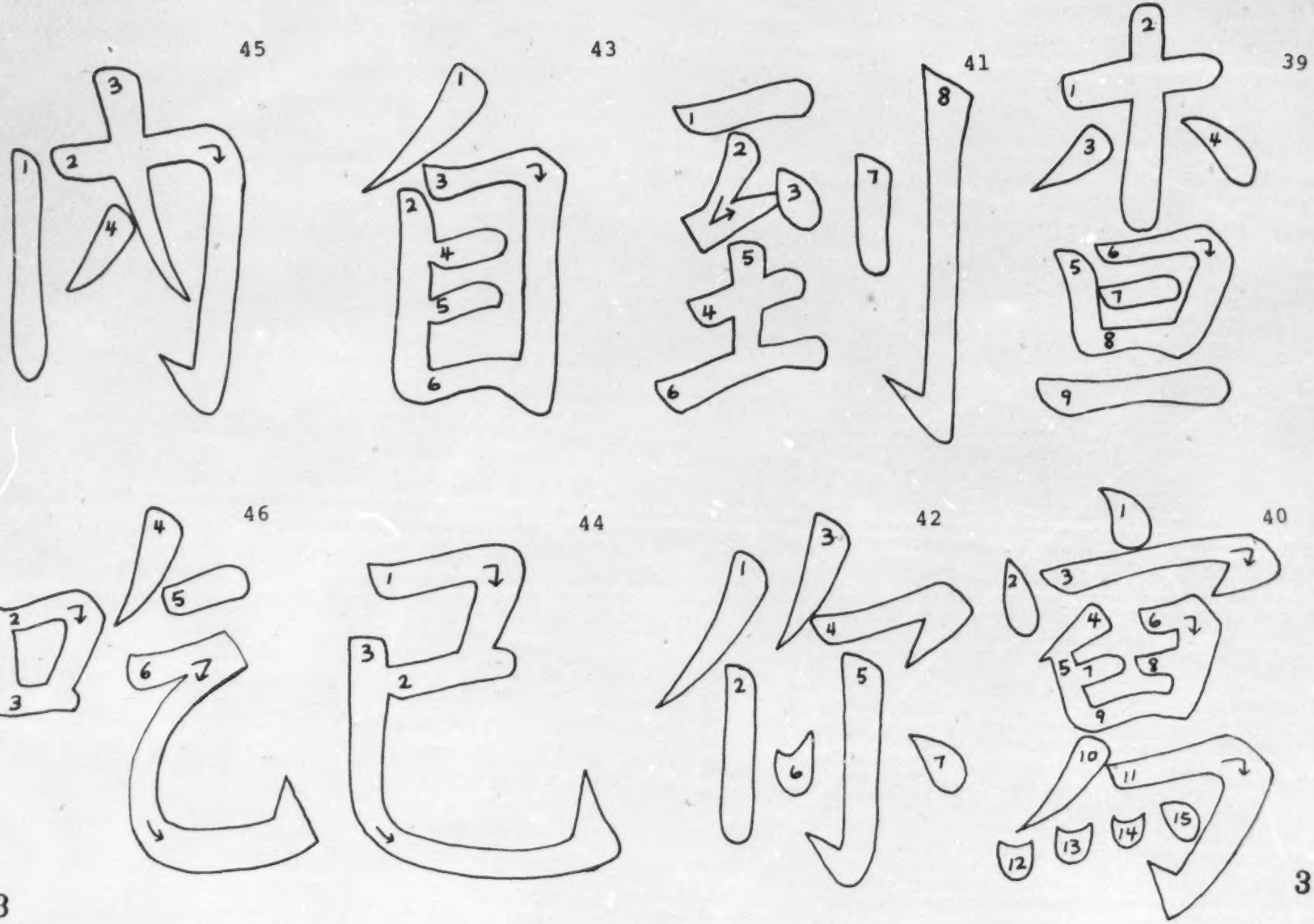
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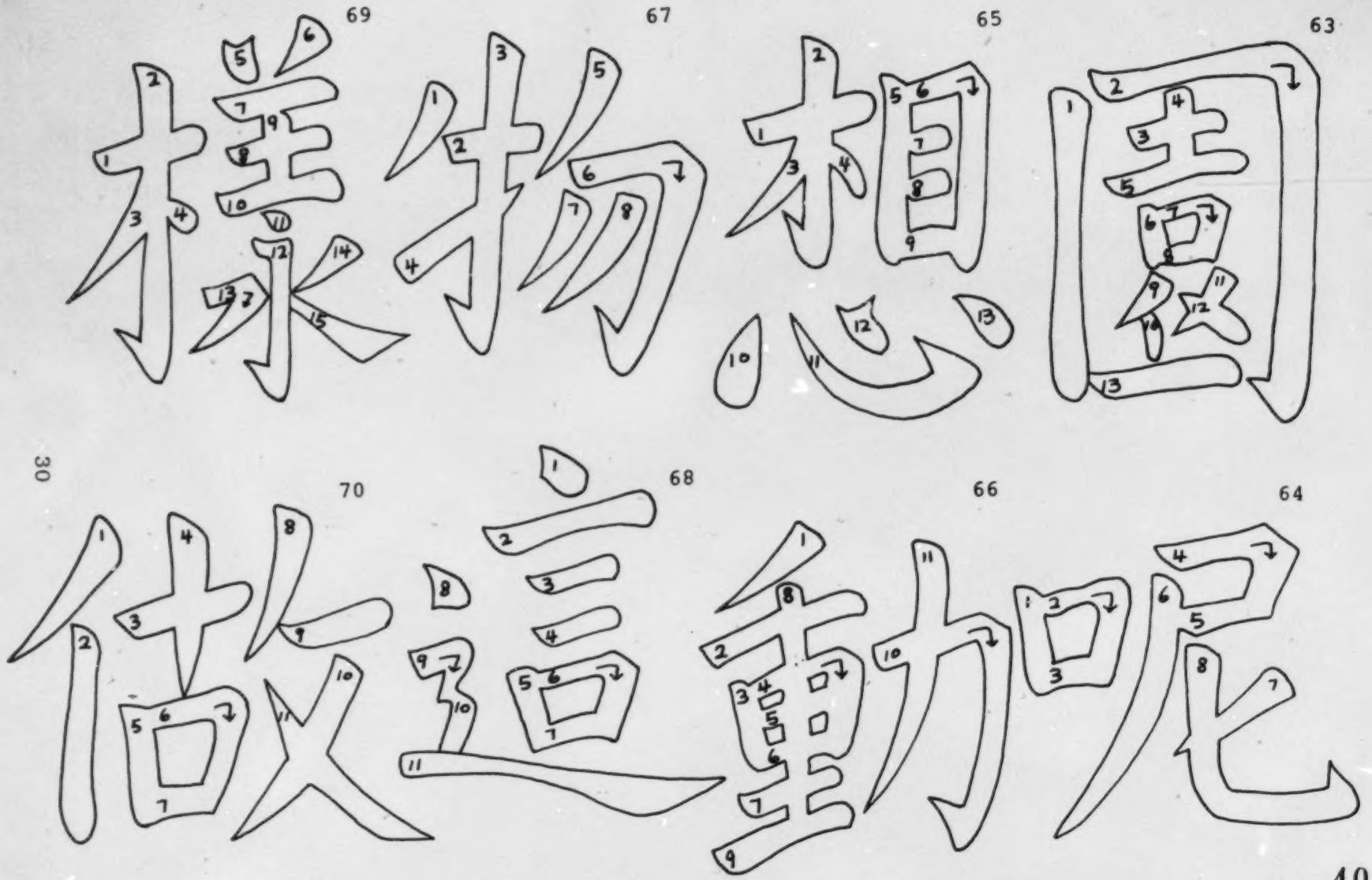
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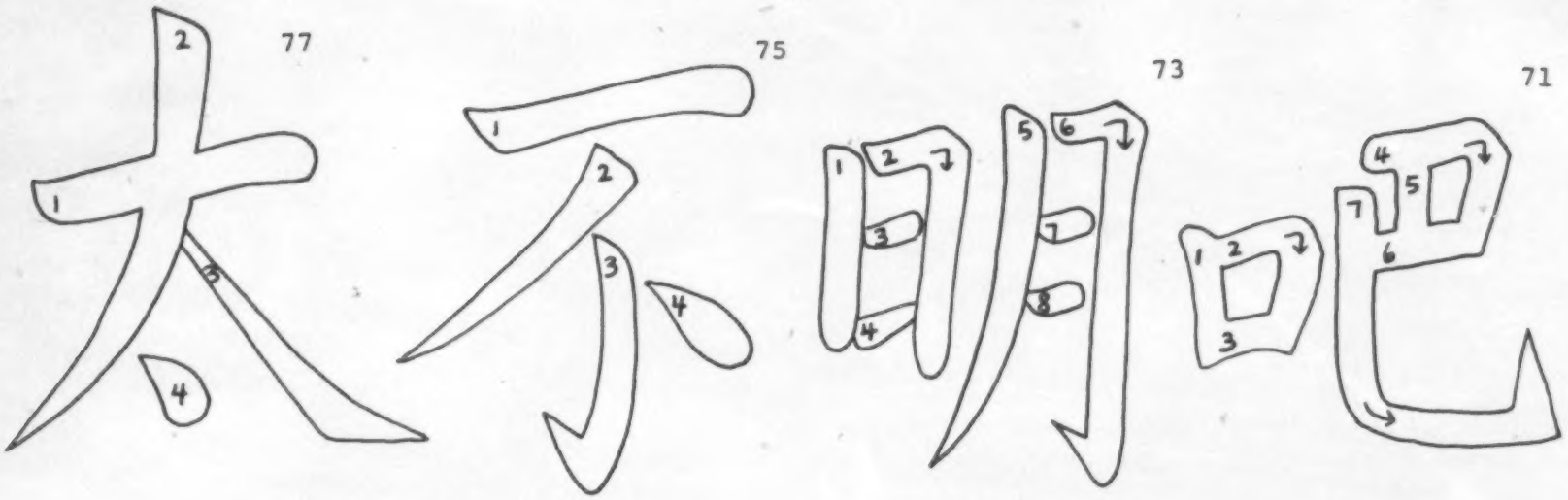

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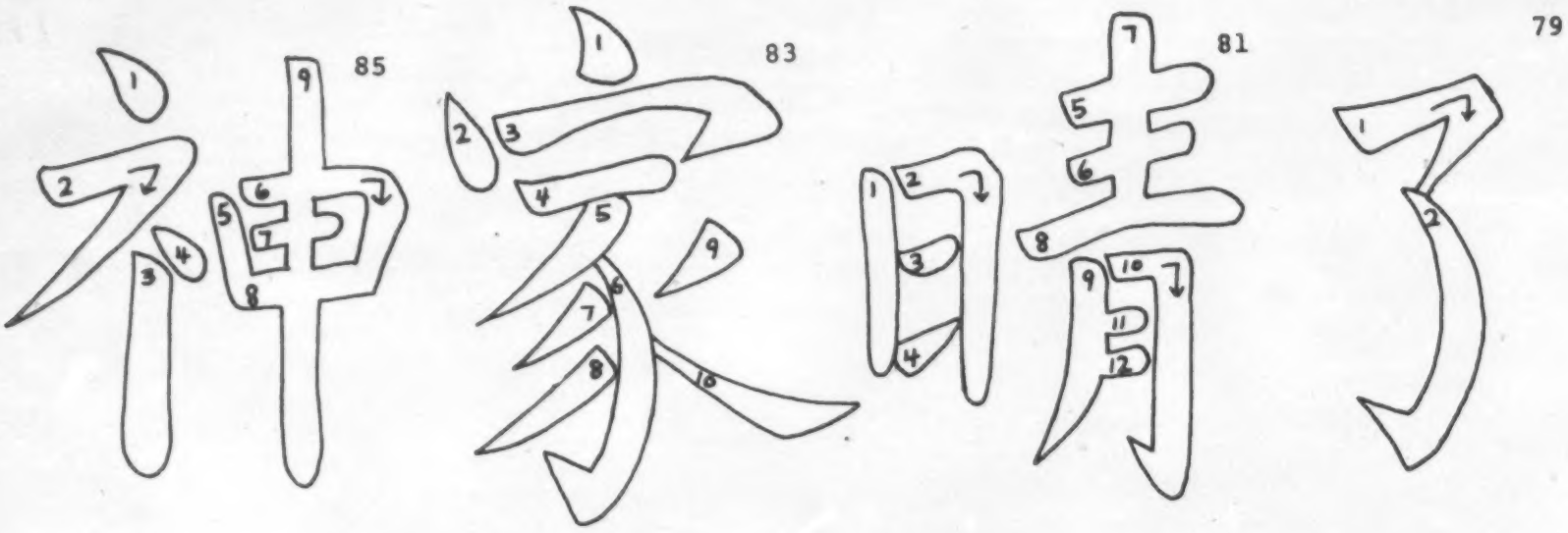

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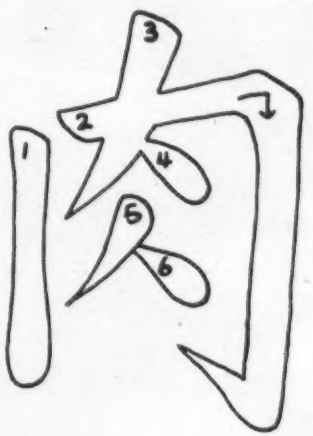

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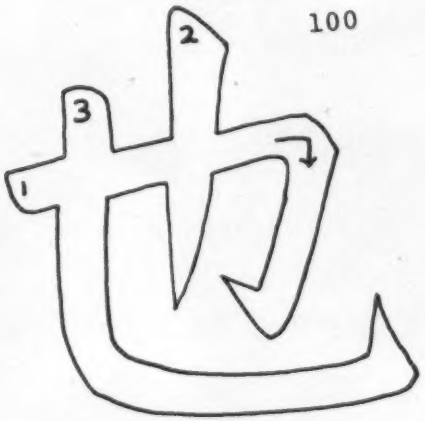

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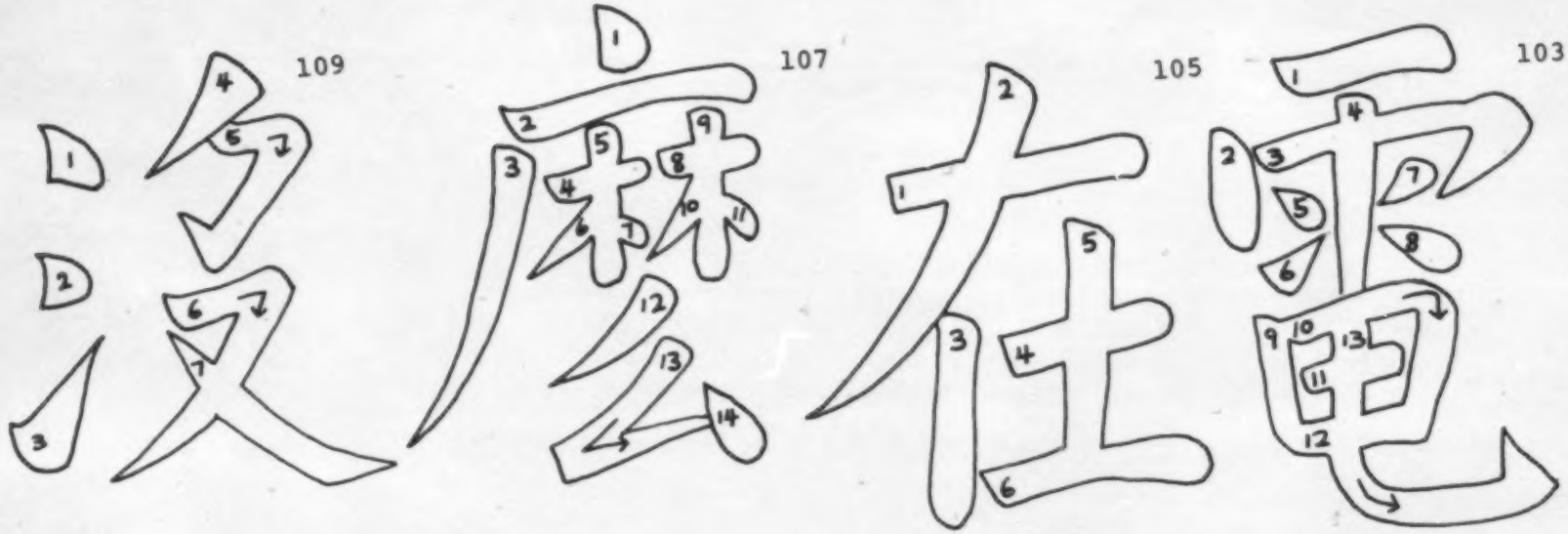
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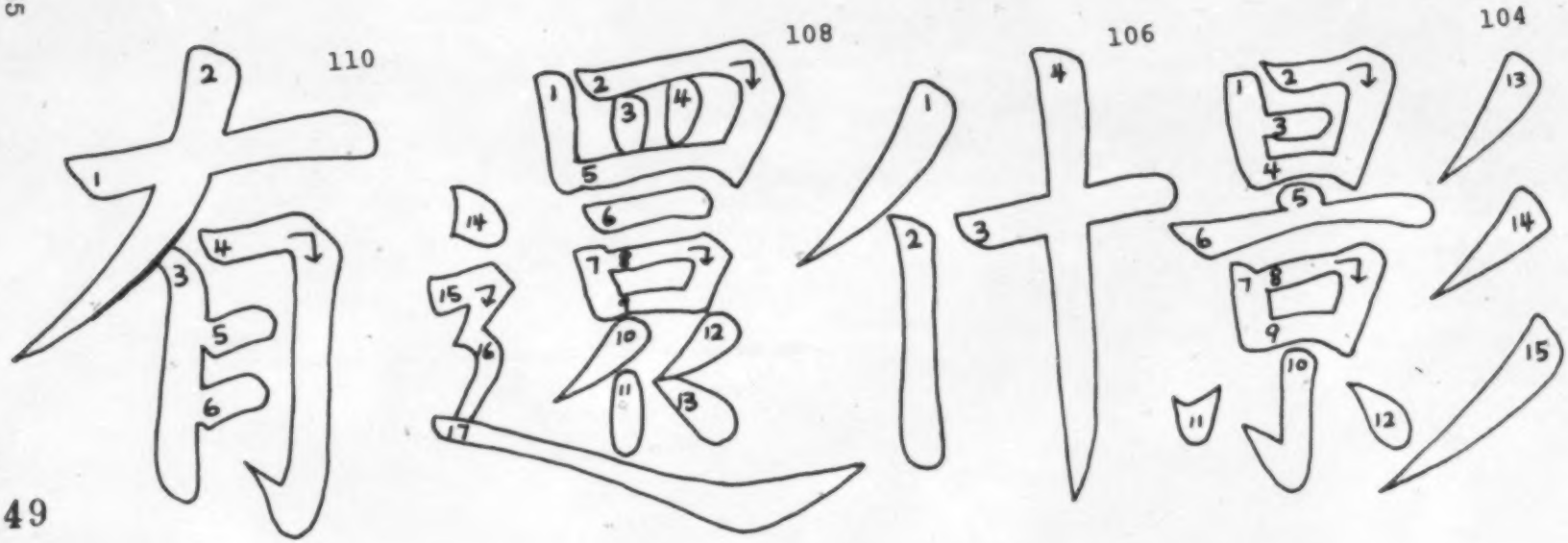
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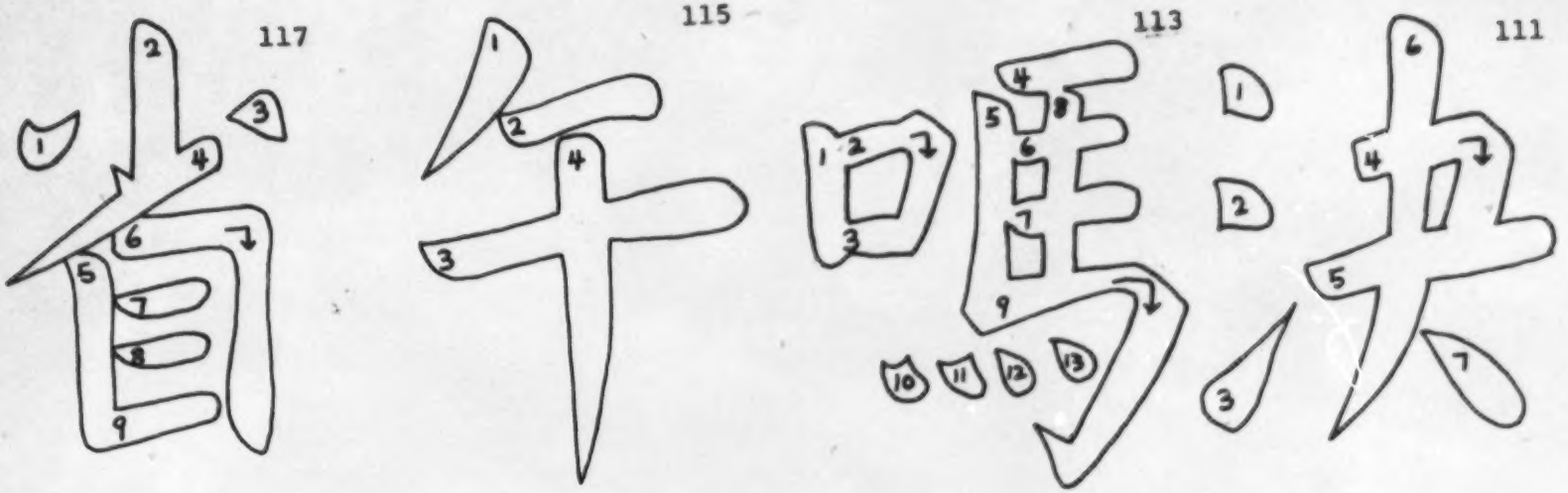
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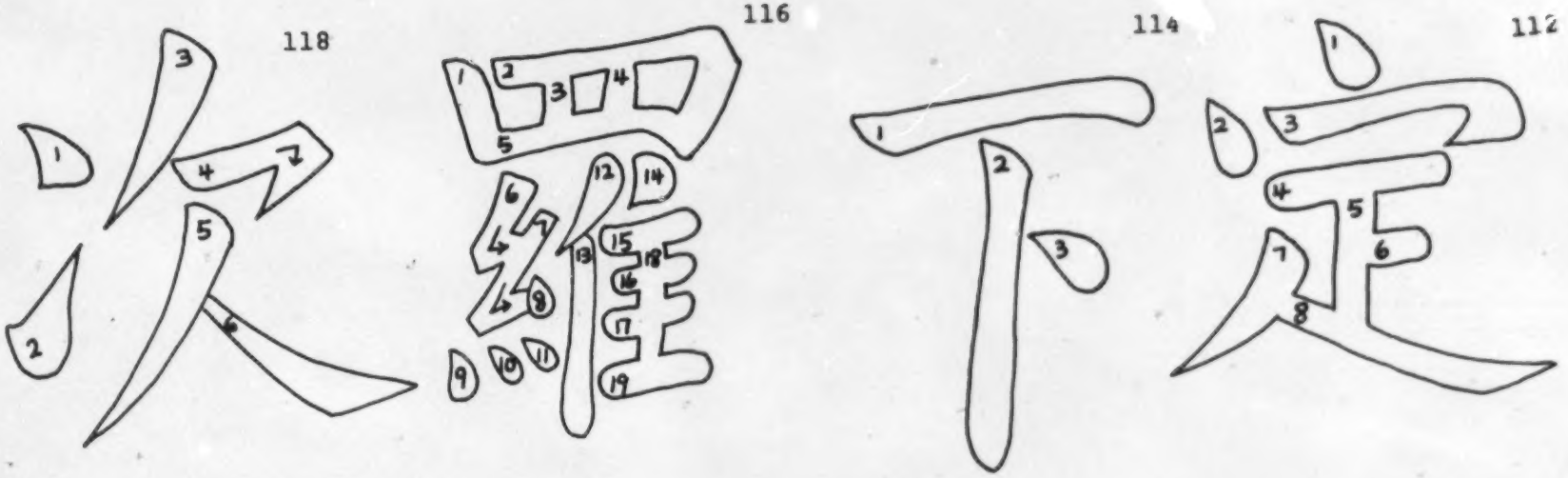
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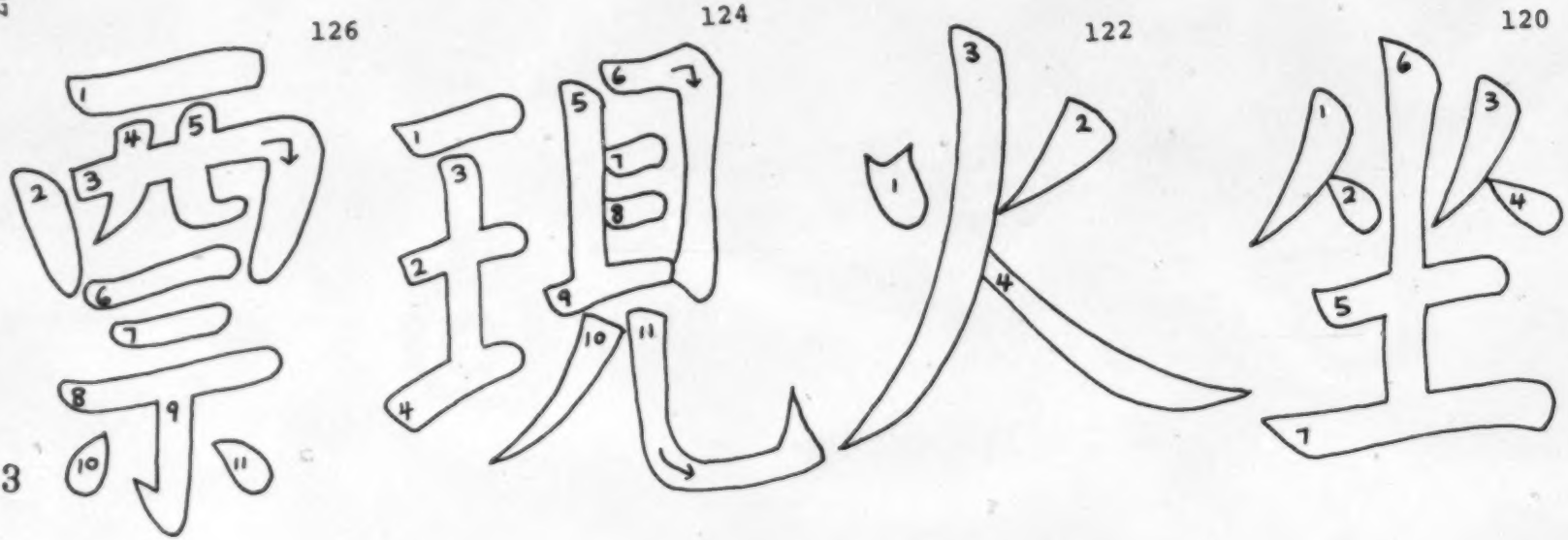
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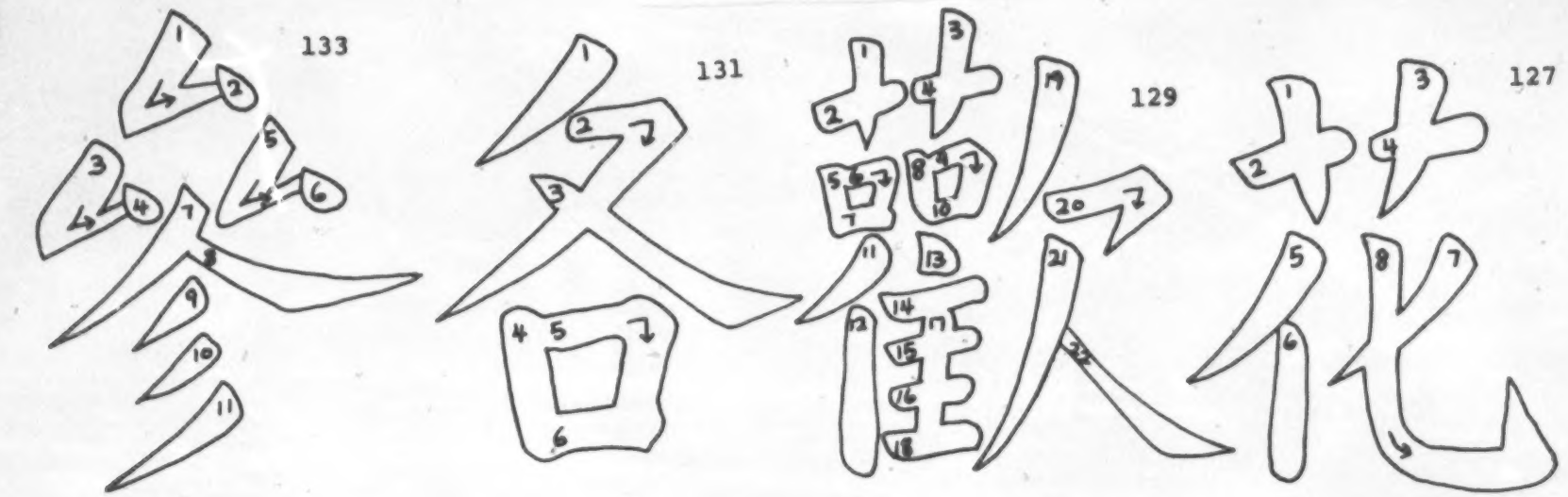
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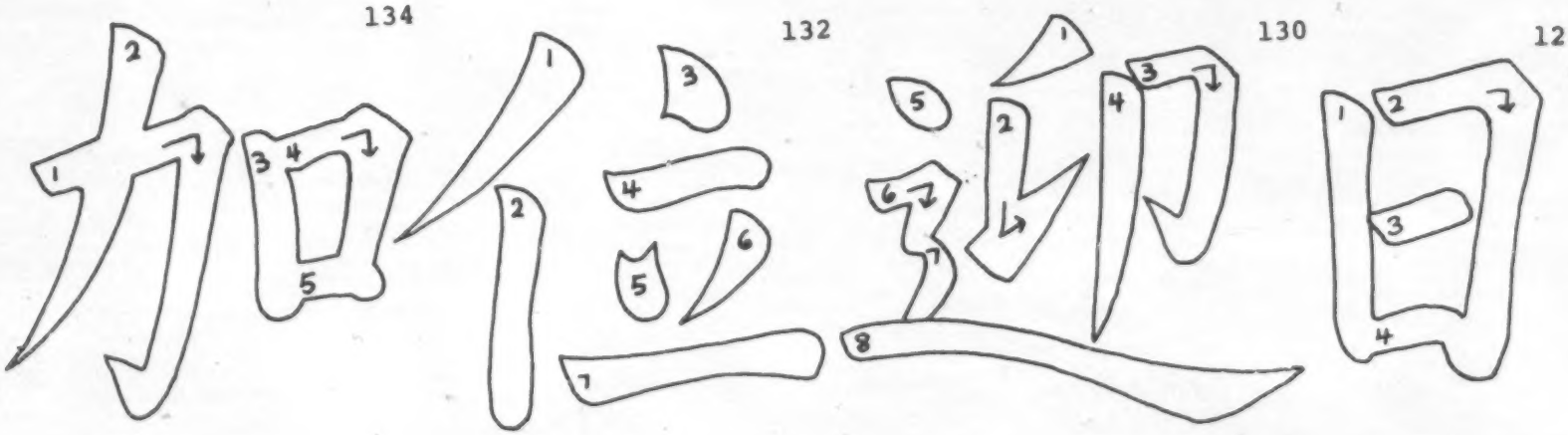
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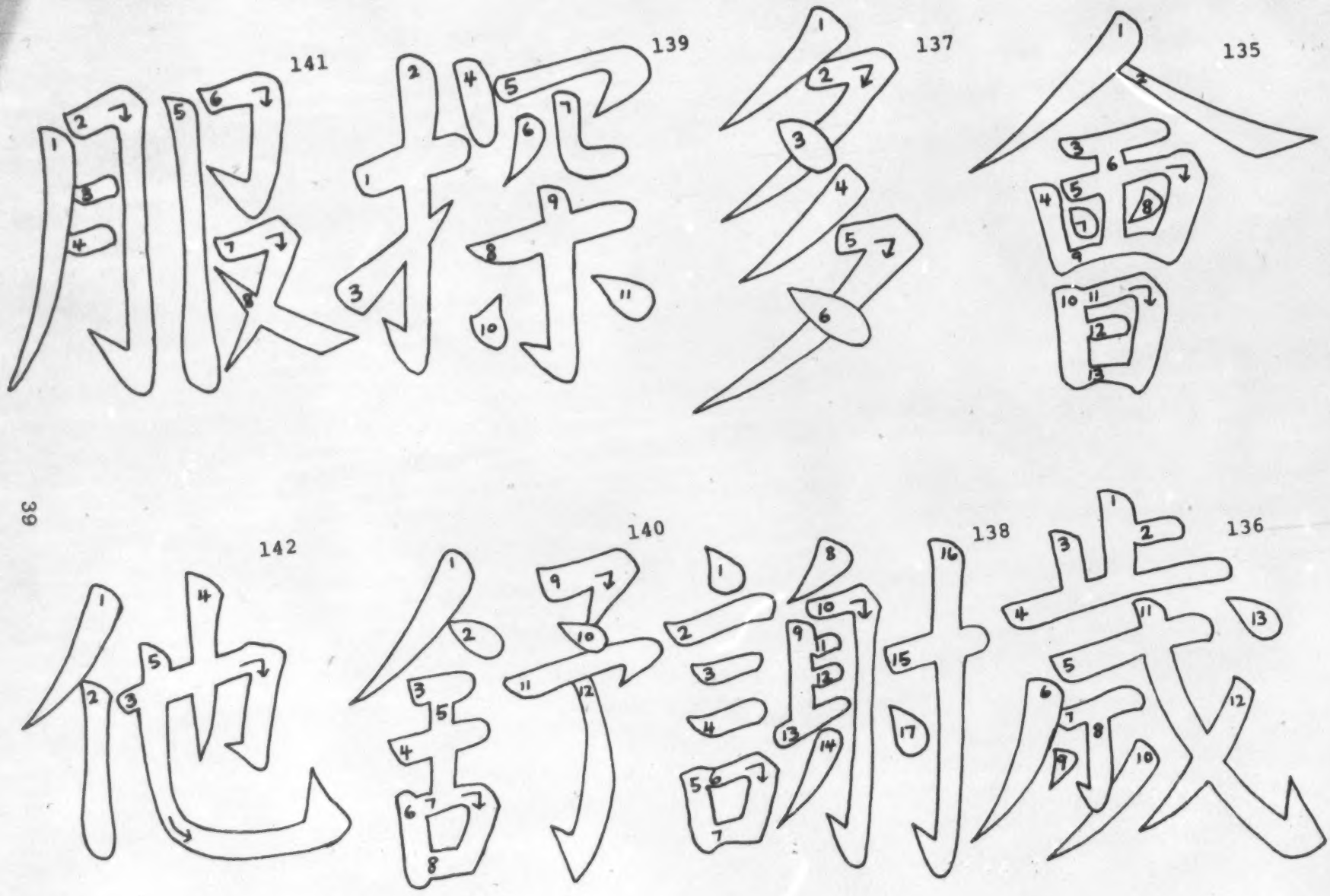
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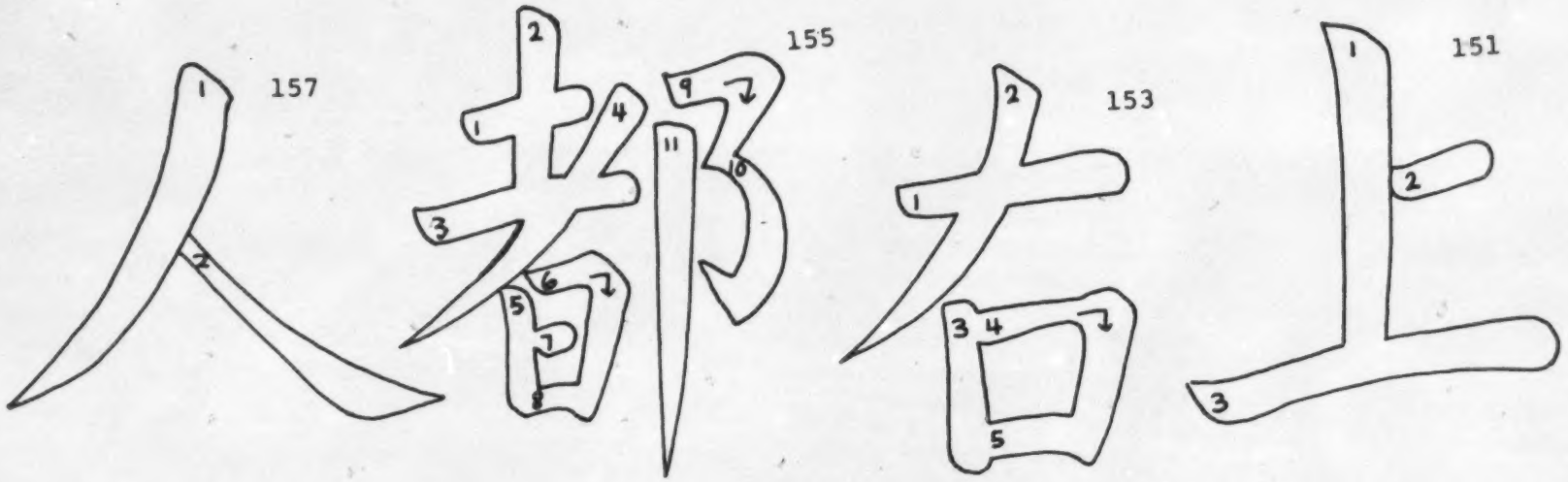
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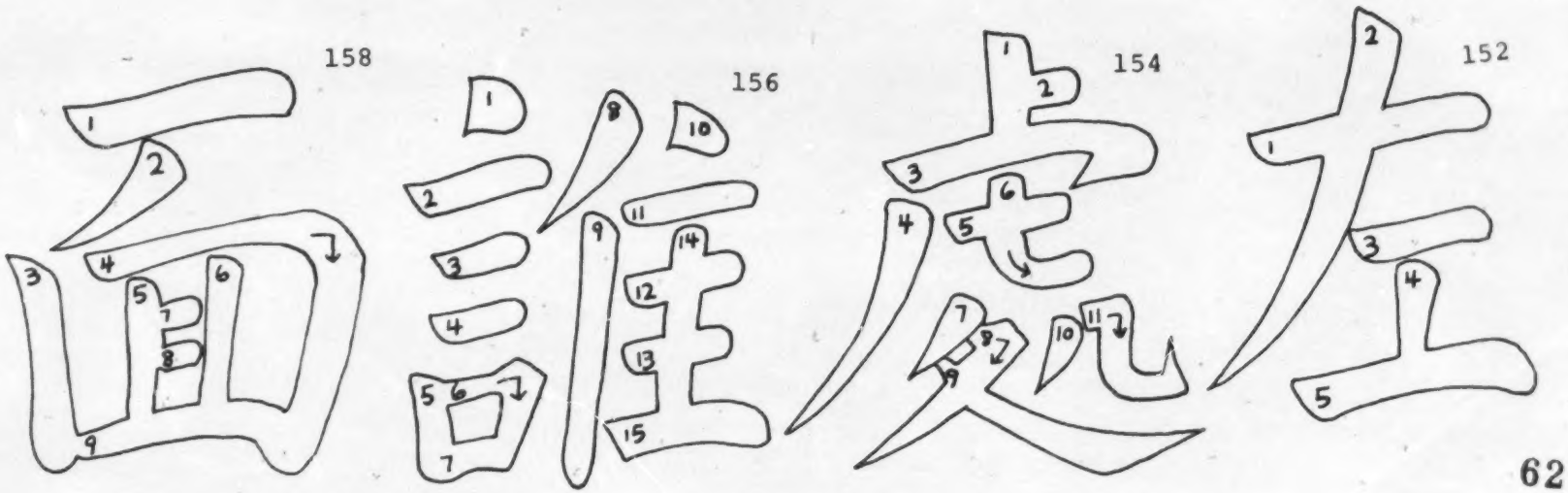
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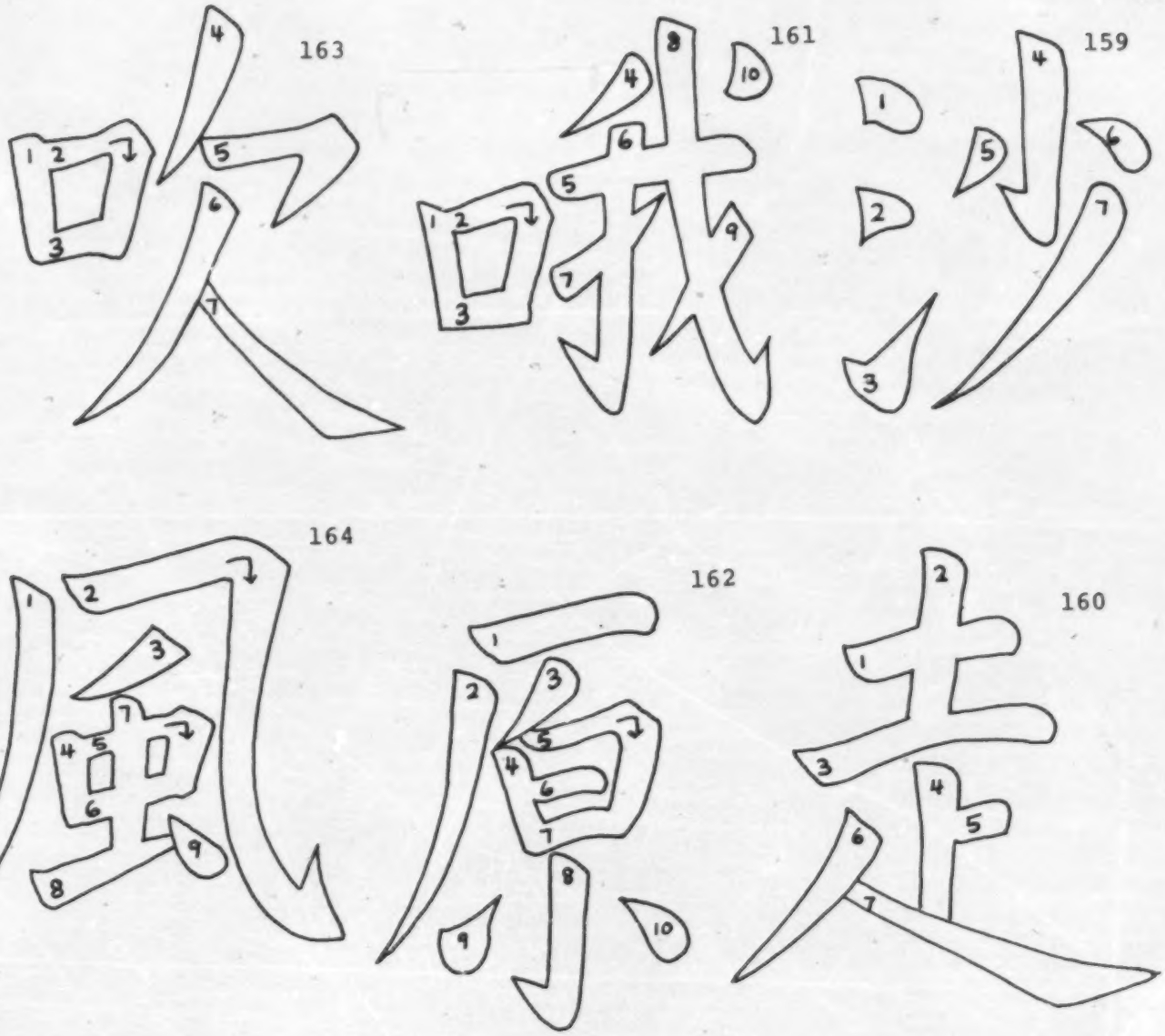

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